THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 524. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860. By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, *on Friday, the 17th August, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the* 16th *and* 17th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 10th August*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 15th August*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 3d August, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. VACHER and Mr. R. JARVIE in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

GILMAN & Co.
11au China, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
30se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased *on the 30th ultimo.*

MR. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from 1*st July.*

DENT & Co.
6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1ao Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersighed have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE is a partner in our firm.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES or PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy, Masters of Merchant Ships and others visiting Chusan can at all times be supplied with Stores of superior quality—consisting of,—

Mess Beef and Pork.
Butter in Firkins and Jars.
Preserved and Potted Meats.
Berkely and Wiltshire Cheese.
Hams and Bacon.
Bass' and other Pale Ales.
London Stout.
Wines and Spirits.
Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits.
Pickles, Sauces.
Paint—Paint Oil.
Rope, Canvas, &c., &c.

Apply to
GEORGE M. HART.
18au Chusan, July 1860.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew. Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.

Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong qua* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquereedware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,..... } $ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

DRY DOCK.
THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 *Clement Street, Birmingham,*
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court, Shanghai.
'Probate Department.

Estate of Charles Cawthorne, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on or before the eighth day of September, 1860, and all persons having in their possession any Effects, of whatever kind of the late Charles Cawthorne above mentioned, or who are indebted to the above Estate, are hereby required to make immediate delivery or payment to the undersigned.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 9th August, 1860. 25au

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, *is on every* Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

20oc London, May, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Keu*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	June 11	Singapore, ...	July 15
Bombay, ...	July 1	Hongkong, ...	July 23
Calcutta, ...	„ 2	New York, ...	May 27
Galle, ...	„ 6		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong .. April 25 } Mail received *via*
„ Shanghai ... „ 17 } Marseilles, June 5.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 10th inst., Captain J. L. Dennes of the S. S. *Thunder.*

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 10th Aug. 1860.		*Ending 10th Aug. 1859.*	
4,—*Max.* 93 *Min.* 80		*Max.* 90 *Min.* 80	
5,— „ 92 „ 79		„ 89 „ 81	
6,— „ 91 „ 78		„ 94 „ 85	
7,— „ 89 „ 79		„ 91 „ 82	
8,— „ 87 „ 78		„ 89 „ 77	
9,— „ 87 „ 78		„ 88 „ 78	
10,— „ 89 „ 79		„ 86 „ 79	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange, ... No quotations.

Opium.

Malwa			*Patna*		
Aug.,	New,	Tls.	New,	Tls.	Old, Tls.
4,	510	—	....614 a 615		.... —
6,	....515 a 520		615	—	.... —
7,	520	—	615	—	.... —
8,	520	—	615	—	.... —
9,	520	—	615	—	.... —
10,	520	—	615	—	.... —

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED AT ASTOR HOUSE.

Capt. Gammell and Dr. Bicher of 31st Regt.; Paymaster Blurton of 2d Regt.; Captns. Linch, Tyson, and W. Reed; Messrs. Edwin Pickwood, R. H. Silva, J. H. Eagleston, Cameron Christieson, N. Trambetsky, M. M. Rocko, and F. W. Coare.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
June 20.
For Hongkong, Messrs. Frankiss, Humphrey, W. P. Dalton, and H. Chevalier.
For Shanghai, Mr. Dulcken.
July 4.
For Hongkong, Messrs. Henderson, and W. Kirby.
July 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. Wheeley.
Aug. 4.
For Shanghai, Mr. E. Elias.
Aug. 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, Messrs. F. Cholmley, and J. A. da Fonceca.
For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai, Aug. 6th,—The *Ocean Mail*, Capt. Adam, left London on the 14th April, and on the 17th May, in Lat. 11° S., Long. 28° W., was run into by a large ship painted black, name unknown, cutting down life-boat, thirty feet of the bulwarks, starting stern frame and planks outside, carrying away all the mizen backstays &c., and doing other serious damage. Arrived off Anjer on the 6th July, and passed a fleet of 30 vessels, bound to ports to the northward, amongst them, the American ships *Swordfish*, *Sarah*, and *Edith Rose*; and a French ship, name unknown. 50 miles S.W. by S. from Embelton Island passed a wreck with two lower masts standing, apparently upon a shoal, which she crossed *in 7 fathoms water, one mile from the* wreck. In the Straits of Gaspar, passed two Sardinian vessels bound for Shanghai with French Stores, and on Sunday, the 15th July, picked up three boats containing the crew of the *Joshua Waddington*, 17 in number, who begged to be taken to the nearest port, they reported their ship a total wreck on a reef off Billiton Island. The *Ocean Mail* then bore away for Rhio Straits, and put the crew of the *Joshua Waddington* on board a vessel bound to Singapore, passed through the Straits of Rhio and Singapore, and proceeded on her voyage. Spoke the *Bellanguith of Allow*, bound to Hongkong, all well.

The barque *Matawan*, Capt. Bennett, from Swatow, July 13th, exchanged signals with the ship *Jubilee*, from Shanghai to London, Lat. 29° 0' 0" N., Long. 122° 10' E., on 24th.

7th,—The British Barque *Koh-i-noor*, Capt. T. R. Summerson, sailed from the River Min, July 10,—Lat. 22°, Lat. 21° 27' N., Long. 121° 39' E. (Noon.) At 10 P.M., wind East and increasing, at 3 A.M. of the 23d *strong* gale with rain, sail reduced to double reefed Topsails, Barometer fallen from 29.70 to 29.30, wore to the Northward, sent down Royal and Top Gallantyards and made all secure. The weather continued the same, also the strength of the wind, which had veered to the S.E., until 8 P.M., soon after the vessel was struck by a hurricane of irresistible fury, thrown on her Beam ends and all above the lower Masts and Bowsprit torn away or must have foundered. Boats, Galley, and almost every other article on deck hurled to leeward, dashed to pieces or washed away, it being impossible to save them or any of the other wreck, which we were compelled to cut away to save the ship. The forecastle and cabin burst open and half filled with water besides other serious damage. *The hurricane continued.* At 6 A.M., of the 24th, Barometer 27.20 soon after rising, Noon 28.00 when the wind eased a little, P.M. wind veering to the Southward and moderating, leaving a tremendous cross sea. A.M. of the 25th, quite moderate, Noon Lat. 22° 12' N., Long. 125° 21' E. At 6 P.M., having bent a Foresail and Mizen staysail steered to the Northward it being impossible to proceed on our voyage in our damaged state, nothing left but the lower Masts, (Mizen one sprung) lower Yards (fore sprung) and Bowsprit. Stays and Rigging much damaged. The Main piece of the Rudder started in the scarf. Every sail gone (blown away) together with the gear, a few remnants excepted, so compelled to proceed to the nearest port the wind will permit to repair damages.

8th,—The ship *Phantom*, Henry J. Sargent, jr., Master.—Sailed from New York April 27th, 1800, while in the Gulf stream laid to under close reefed main topsail in a heavy gale from E.S.E. for four days, after which light winds, which continued until 47.0 degrees west Longitude, crossed the Equator May 25th, 28 days out, had no S.E. trades, but light winds from the south. Passed the Longitude of the Cape June 21st, and from thence to Java head in 23½ days, and anchored off the Light Ship August 4th,—99 days from New York.

The *Isaac Bell*, with Coals from Cardiff, reported on shore, on the 7th instant, has become a total wreck.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.
BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE,
8th August, 1860.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, has received a Despatch of the 7th instant, from the Honorable Fred. W. A. Bruce, C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, in reply to a representation of the Taotai or Intendant of Circuit, (made through the undersigned,) against foreigners visiting places held by the Tae-ping Insurgents, and respecting the seizure and confiscation of arms and ammunition passing toward such places. Of this Despatch the undersigned, hereby makes known the following Extracts for the information and guidance of H. M.'s subjects.

"If the Taotai takes measures to arrest and send back to Shanghae persons travelling beyond the limits prescribed by Treaty, I shall certainly, under existing circumstances, not remonstrate against a proceeding adopted owing to the indiscretion of persons who in spite of advice persist in holding intercourse with the rebel head-quarters at Soochow." * * * * * * * * * *

"The duty of Her Majesty's subjects is to respect the rights which every established Government has against those who rise in rebellion against its authority. Until their Governments acknowledge the insurrectionary movement, individual foreigners cannot without a violation of international principle, and without forfeiting the right to appeal for protection to Treaties, hold intercourse with the Insurgents, and if they do so, it is at their own risk." * * * * * *

"I am not aware that under the existing treaty foreigners are entitled to carry goods of any kind up the country for traffic, and certainly the seizure by the Chinese Authorities of a boat with arms and ammunition could not in my opinion be complained of."

Thos. Taylor Meadows,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

The Municipal Council having appointed Mr. Edwin Pickwoad, Secretary and *(Ex Officio)* permanent Member of the Board, hereby notify that all communications on Municipal affairs, will be addressed, for the future, to him at his Office at the Police Station.

Rowland Hamilton,
Chairman, M. C.

N.B.—All applications on Police matters requiring immediate attention will be addressed to the "Officer in Charge" Police Station.

The P. & O. Steamer *Formosa* carrying the next outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Friday 17th inst. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

The next inward mail from London 26th June, will be due in Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th August, by P. & O. Steamers. Last year it was received here per *Formosa* on the 13th.

Rebels.—According to accounts received from the most reliable Chinese sources, the Rebels have determined to make an attack on Shanghai forthwith. Their reasons are as follows:—they say that from the very first they were only too anxious to be on friendly terms with foreigners, and to allow their trade in tea and silk to go on unmolested in any way whatever. It is certainly a fact that boat after boat from Shanghai has gone to the silk district, bought a cargo, and returned without any hindrance. They further say that any visitor to Soochow was hospitably received and protected; missionaries were listened to with deep attention, and invited to establish themselves among the Rebels at Nankin and elsewhere; and yet, in spite of all this, the foreign authorities have not only refused to open despatches twice sent to them, but have sent them back without a word of explanation. They have defended the city of Shanghai for the Taotai, have been instrumental in the arrest of many Rebels, have allowed foreigners to take service under the Imperialists, and to fight with them up the country without remonstrance, while, at the same time, strenuous notifications have been issued by the foreign Consuls against any intercourse with Soochow, the Taotai has been allowed to buy arms and powder, and, above all, the money to pay for them comes from the foreigners. So the rebels have resolved to close the traffic in silk and tea as far as lies in their power, and to make a dash at Shanghai, not with the intention of attacking the foreign settlement, but to put an end to the Imperialist rule there, and so compel foreigners to hold communication with them.

A foreigner returning home on Saturday last through Han-tsia, set, as is usually the case, all the dogs barking. The inhabitants, on the *qui vive* for Rebels, rushed out, searched the village, and actually succeeded in capturing three men with Chinese characters tatooed behind their ears. Another man, without the mark, was also arrested. They were handed over to the Chinese authorities by foreign police, and on examination asserted that they had gone to Han-tsia to find a friend, get shaved, and once more to become loyal men.

A junk, with several refugees on board, was lying *somewhere off* the Redhouse. On Saturday night some pirates made a large hole in her, and let in the river. The alarm was given, and the people on board made for the shore in san-pans, while the pirates, swarming round, plundered the vessel of every valuable, including no small quantity of oil.

The Hoochow militia are reported to have prevented the approach of the Rebels to Chia-hsing for some time, but were at last defeated, and the Insurgents took Nan-hsün preparatory to marching on Hoo-chow-foo.

The troops of Chang Yuliang are still at Hangchow, but are acting independently of all command. As the fortune of war turns, so do these valiant men turn, so that there are but few of them who have not at various times fought on the Rebel side against their present commander.

The Kiading rebels are all assembled at Nantsiang, at which place they were well received by the inhabitants, the people near telling the Shanghai authorities that it was too hot to resist. A certain Lechung, who had been sent by the Hsien to instruct the country people in the use of arms, and to drill them, has turned traitor and gone over to the Rebels at Soochow, who have made a high mandarin of him. He was installed in his office on Friday week. A very energetic Rebel chief arrived at Nantsiang from Soochow on Tuesday, with a chosen band, to give battle to a large force which the Shanghai Hsien was about to lead against that place. The grand fight was to have come off on Thursday, only unfortunately the regular troops of the Chehsien ran away to a man, thereby postponing the matter indefinitely. Kea pai kiao is the place where the struggle is to take place. The Imperialists hold one side of the bridge there, and have orders instantly to slay any captured Nantsiang man, orders are likewise issued at Shanghai that all Nantsiang men are to be at once executed if they attempt to enter the city. The camp outside the west gate is the present execution ground.

A body of Insurgents at Pei kan shan were surrounded by braves, and reduced to the last extremity; so they placed their clothes and loot in an exposed place, and while the besiegers were fighting over the spoil, cut their way through.

One Fu, commander at Tai tsan chow, defeated the Rebels many times near his city, and the Changmaos, as a last resource, disguised themselves and came to the city as refugees, saying that they had a despatch from Hsüeh ordering their admission. Fu let down a cord for the document, discovered that it was a forgery, made all his preparations, and admitted the applicants. The soldiers at once opened fire on them with cannon, and as they were enclosed between two walls, they were all mowed down.

The Taotai of Shanghai has been deprived of his button, but not of his office, by imperial order, because he failed to arrest a military mandarin whose troops all deserted near Soochow. This officer, who went to Pekin, fell into the hands of Sangkolinsin, who won't let him off easily.

A certain blue button mandarin came some three days ago to Shanghai, and anchored off the Little East Gate, in company with five other boats. He said that he had been ordered by Chang Yuliang to come from Hangchow to buy gunpowder. The spies told Hsüeh of his arrival, and the Hsien was ordered to invite him to his Yamên, and see what he wanted. The Hsien thereupon visited the boat, and told the mandarin that the Taotai was anxious to retain his services for the enrolment of braves, and asked him to visit him. Yesterday, early, the visit was paid; the Hsien told the officer that he would have to go to Hsüeh's Yamên, and on proceeding there, he was suddenly seized in the hall, examined, and executed at 10 o'clock. About 100 men were arrested immediately afterwards.

A well known man, Shên kuo'hua, has by great exertion raised a thousand volunteers from the villages near Shanghai, and has gone to Nantsiang, to unite with the Che-hsien against the enemy. The Tse-poo braves have already arrived there, and some hard fighting has taken place, but with what success is not known. Cannonading was distinctly heard throughout Friday from the Stone Bridge. The Shanghai Hsien was to have led a large number of troops to Nantsiang; but they all took to their heels when about four miles from Shanghai, and returned to the city. Hsüeh, in a proclamation, has tried to convince the people that no desertion took place, but that the soldiers returned by order.

H. E. Hsüeh has posted a proclamation to inspire people with the spirit of emulation. After saying that it is his firm intention to go at once to the extermination of the thieves at Sungkiang, because of the way they have devastated the country, he proceeds to tell how about 20,000 people from the neighbourhood of Tsipoo have united heart and hand against the insurgents; and are but too anxious to assist the regulars in the attack on Tsingpoo. "Truly," says Hsüeh, "these are men who understand *taoli*, and whose will is as a wall. How difficult is it to attain to such excellence." He himself has written to them, and now issues a proclamation that people may know of their merit. The document then goes on to tell the people how they should support the regular troops by keeping at their rear (i. e. to prevent them running away), and concludes, after alluding to the runaway troops, with the usual promises.

Any one who takes an interest in such matters would do well to visit Ta-kee's establishment, and see the arsenal therein formed for the fillibusters. There are cannon, muskets, gun-powder, &c., enough for a small army. Of course the collection is in the English settlement. Really our nonintervention is a great principle.

The natives anticipate a rising of the Cantonese here; last night they were kept in great fear by reports of Rebels. Large quantities of valuables were removed to safe places, and boats were hired to take away people had the settlement been really attacked.

Among the various questions affecting our social politics that are poured into our Editorial ears is one which we have heard rather frequently of late. What has become of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society? Has it fulfilled the prediction of many of its critics, and died of antiquity and dry rot? or is it like the rest of us only in a state of suspended animation during the hot season? Perhaps, like its Hongkong brother it has fallen into a trance, and has present existence only in the ledgers of certain tradesmen, and in the columns of the *Daily Shipping List*. Certainly it has made no sign for many months, and we begin to fear the worst for our venerable institution. We don't pretend to furnish a complete list of births, deaths, and marriages in our journal, but the decease of so venerable a party—if indeed dead—should be duly and respectfully chronicled.

Seriously, are not the managers of the Society discovering by experience that they started on too ambitious a scale, and that it is impossible, in a limited community like this, to keep up a supply of articles and papers such as those which have appeared in the transactions of the Society? Have they not discovered that some little deviation from that heavy ponderous style which seems to cling to all duly formed societies, and of which, alas! but too many die, would be grateful to the community which, with all its wealth and solidity, is particularly fond of occasional relaxation? The brother society in Hongkong died a lingering death from heaviness and Sir J. Bowring. Its fall should have been a warning to the whole family. We had not the pleasure of knowing much about the North China Branch, but should really feel sorry if it has ceased to exist. Such societies may be made of immense use if they can but keep out of the traditional groove, and would treat more of current and everyday topics rather than of the days of Shun and the heaven-splitting operations of P'an-ku. It was really melancholy in Hongkong to see how the Society gradually merged into the President; now he always got all the talk to himself, and not unfrequently the room. It showed infallible signs of speedy decease when H. E. Sir John was reading a paper on ancient pots and pans, or boiling springs, to a Parsee on one side who could hardly understand, and the Secretary on the other who would not. Such symptoms may or may not have developed themselves here, but even if they have not, we always thought the North China Branch bore the seeds of its own dissolution in its too lofty aims, excessive antiquarian tendencies, and the utter dryness of all its transactions. There is ample room for a literary society among us, and so again we venture to hope that the N.-C. B. A. S. has not expired. But we should at the same time hint to that learned body, that the papers read at meetings might be brought to bear a little more on things that interest us, and have actually to do with the engagements of the Shanghai community. Let the writers condescend to our weaknesses a little more, and try and put their facts in a less somniferous form, and we dare predict for the society an honorable and useful, if not a brilliant career.

We have to present to our readers some letters from Ningpo, which throw a melancholy light on the late expedition in search of pirates in the Chusan Archipelago. It is really time that something should be done to prevent war loving people from going out, whenever a chance offers, to the destruction of life and property. Down in Hongkong last year it was a most common thing for a gun-boat to go out with some coolie on board, who could speak pidgin English, in pursuit of vessels with which we had no right whatever to interfere. Whenever the intelligent coolie asserted that such and such a junk "belonged pilong," away went a 68-pounder, and the unhappy ship was forthwith destroyed. Nor was the destruction confined to ships: villages which had in some way come under the ban of a certain secret society in Hongkong, whose strength lay in ties and friendships in high places, were pointed out for destruction, and were destroyed, nobody rightly knew why or wherefore. The commander of the expedition merely followed out his instructions, the coolie interpreter on board decided on the question of piracy, but where the instructions came from, and on what grounds they were issued, was always a mystery. Everybody in power in that happy island never seemed to think the question of life and death worth much consideration. The complaint of some sleek-faced unknown man from the delectable precincts of Taiping-shan, or the low west point suburb, was received with much twisting and tormenting, through many Portuguese and Cantonese interpretations, at police offices or Chinese protectorates, and thence sent to the high officials and naval commanders, who without much further investigation handed the whole affair over to gun-boats and storming parties.

Such seems to be the order of the day at Chusan. We should like to examine the grounds on which the *Kestrel's* gallant commander was ordered to destroy a lot of junks, which were after all not pirates, but rebels, only too anxious to keep on good terms with the English. Is it possible that the bare assertion of a certain Mr. Yates was sufficient to set in motion the Allied Powers? Who is Mr. Yates, that his infallibility should make consuls, commissioners, and captains the executors of his will? We know of such a gentlemen at Ningpo, who is well known by the nickname of "the empty-headed joss," (Do-va-sing-sing). His antecedents are not such as would lead one to place the remotest reliance on any surmise of his, and his present occupation is such as would seem to all clear-sighted men absolutely to prevent his voice being even heard in matters concerning piracy and such like. He is manager and part owner of a system of convoying lorchas running between Ningpo and Foochow. The trade is not without suspicion, but it is remunerative, kept in some slight control, and tolerated by foreign consuls. We have lately heard of the murder of the captains of two of the lorchas by their Chinese crews; the whole traffic comes before us sometimes in even a more offensive way. These lorchas have many rivals in the con-

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voying trade, heavily armed Canton and Fokien junks run on the same line; if by any means the Dova above alluded to could get these rivals out of the way, he would lay hold of the profits at present absorbed by them. We don't venture even to hint, that in the present instance, any such mercenary motive led him to assert the piracy of the fleet destroyed by the *Kestrel*, but it seems an astounding thing that the authorities should have taken information from such a person, and have acted upon it. One of our correspondents alludes to many thousand dollars which will change hands by the transaction, we have no doubt about it; there is a prejudiced party at the bottom of, [illegible] piratical informations, who makes m[illegible]y the destruction of his enemies.

Then again as far as we can learn, no terms or parley was held with the doomed fleet. Not a soul on board the gun-boat knew what they were firing at, except perhaps some "pidgin speaking" coolie. Shot and shell were thrown among the junks until they were destroyed, without any words or explanations, except the statement of Mr. Dova Yates. Really this mighty gentleman, who holds the movements of the allied forces at his command, and whose lips are the issues of *life* and death deserves to be better known. It is a pity that the brave fellows engaged in such disreputable transactions have not some nobler quarry. We always regret seeing such English bravery and pluck as was displayed by Lieut. Huxham and his crew, misapplied, but until some means are taken to place the investigation of piratical accusations in better hands than heretofore, we shall have constant repetitions of such melancholy spectacles.

Ningpo, *4th August*, 1860.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—Having arrived at Ningpo on the 30th ult. from Wanchew, in the British Brig *Gem*, under my command, I was very much surprised, and even grieved, to hear of the destruction of seven Tymungs, by H. B. M. Gun Vessel, *Kestrel*, (No. 73) at the latter place, and I feel confident that there must have been gross misrepresentation respecting these Tymungs; for their behaviour and deportment towards all the foreign vessels lying there, as well as to all boats belonging to them, or buildings on shore belonging to foreigners, or to the Fookeen inhabitants, were in no way molested by them during their attack upon that city, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult.

The following brief account of their operations before Wanchew-foo, may not be uninteresting to your readers, and may enable the foreign community to form a *fair* estimation of the character of these Tymungs, and to pass an opinion of the necessity of their destruction by British force!!

The British brig *Gem* arrived at Wanchew on the 14th July from Foochow, and anchored under the two pagodas, on the opposite bank of the river to Wanchew city. On the 17th, six Canton Tymungs, heavily armed with artillery, passed by the brig towards Wanchew; when they were about a mile from the city the mandarins opened fire upon them from the city walls, which was quickly replied to by all the Tymungs, and a heavy cannonade was kept up on both sides all that morning; the shots from the city walls mostly passing over the Tymungs, while the shots from latter all fell within the city, and must have done considerable damage therein.

At 10 a.m. a sam-pan from the Tymungs came alongside the brig, with three Canton men in it, who came on board, and asked for the captain. I went to them, and they very politely saluted me, and speaking very good English, told me "that I had nothing to fear from them, that it was "not their intention to interfere with any foreign "vessel; that they were rebels, not pirates; that "they were at war with the Wanchew mandarins, "and the Taichow people, who had done them "great injury last year, destroying their vessels and "killing their men; that the Taotai of Wanchew "had twenty-six Canton men belonging to them, "prisoners in the city now, whom they wished "to have released, and that a salt revenue, which "properly belonged to them, was now monopolized by these mandarins, together with the "convoying of Chinese junks, had caused them "to commence warlike operations against the city "of Wanchew, which they should continue until "these demands were granted. They hoped that "their presence would not impede foreign vessels "from obtaining their cargoes; if so, after three "days, and the masters of the foreign vessels now "in port required it, they would leave until such "time as all the vessels got their cargoes."

I thanked them very much for their civility in paying me a visit, which set my mind greatly at ease; and after several times assuring me "that "I had nothing to fear from them," they took their leave of me.

Now, what more civility than this could I expect, even if they had been British men-of-war come to bombard the place? I think they even offered to do more than the British naval authorities would condescend to do, to accommodate any trading vessels, in offering to "suspend their "operations, and quit the port, until all the "vessels had obtained their cargoes;" and, indeed, if they were pirates, and had wished to attack and take us, or even every foreign vessel lying there, what resistance could we have offered to such a force of heavily armed lorchas? every foreign vessel there was entirely at their mercy, and considering "prudence the better part of "valour," I endeavoured to keep on good terms with them.

On the 18th, the six Tymungs dropped up abreast of the city, and bombarded from 8 a.m. till noon, when they dropped down again, and anchored alongside the brig. At two p.m., nine Canton men came on board the brig, asking me if I had anything to sell them, such as telescopes, revolvers, jewellery &c.? Many small articles I sold them, for which they paid most liberally, and promptly. The chief of the Tymungs, by name Ah'poo, was among the visitors, and he assured me "that he particularly wished, to keep "on good terms of friendship with all *foreigners*, "especially the British; that his vessels had "never yet committed an act of piracy, nor did "he intend to commit such; he should always "respect all vessels, boats, or lorchas flying "the British or any other foreign flag, or even "vessels having Europeans on board, would "always pass unmolested by his fleet; in fact "his vessels were not manned in a manner to be "able to attack vessels having Europeans on "board, as the greater portion of his crews were "Chinchew men, who are only fit to attack and "take Chinese junks, which latter he should "only take when compelled."

Ah'poo then invited me to visit his Tymung, which I did, and he shewed me his armament, consisting of many small Chinese guns, and two American 24-pounders, smooth guns, mounted on swivels; he also shewed me his magazine, and stink-pot depository, where there were hundreds of fire-bamboos and spear-rockets, all ready for use.

A sumptuous repast of cakes, fruit, wine, and "shanshew," was then laid, and I was invited to partake of some; and before I left, Ah'poo would insist upon my accepting of a picul of hams, and a chest of tea; and he remarked, when I took my leave of him, "that he hoped "always to meet English vessels in friendship; "and hoped that British men-of-war would not "interfere with him without a cause, which he "should strive never to give them!!"

The next day the Tymungs bombarded the city for about three hours, in the forenoon; and then went up above Pagoda Island, where a large number of junks, and three lorchas were anchored; the latter they did not molest, but levied a *ransom* of $200 each, upon all wood junks, bound to Ningpo, as convoy money.—At 4 p.m. the chief, Ah'poo, came on board the brig, and told me that he had heard, "that the mandarins had written to the British Consul at "Ningpo, for assistance against pirates! and "that the mandarins had mentioned that the "*foreign shipping in port was in danger!*"

Ah'poo requested me to give him a 'Chit' stating that his vessels had not interfered with us, or any other foreign vessel at Wanchew, which I gave him. He asked me if I thought the British would send any assistance to the mandarins, under such circumstances, to which I said, certainly not, little imagining at the time, that a false report would be sufficient to call a British man-of-war to destroy these poor wretches. At the same time I requested Ah'poo, in the name of the owners and masters of the other *foreign* vessels at Wanchew, to leave the port for a few days, which he promised to do. The next day all the six Tymungs left, and I saw no more of them until the 25th ultimo, when leaving the port. They were then anchored off Wanchew Point, and hailed me, and wished me a pleasant passage to Ningpo.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. BROWN,

Master Brig "Gem."

Ningpo, *8th August*, 1860.

The statement of the master of the brig *Gem* confirms the general opinion, viz., that the gun-boat has been made a tool of to serve the ends of private individuals. The *Kestrel* would have been far better employed here, protecting the lives and property of British subjects, than going down to Wanchew, and destroying men, who took the trouble to go on board a number of foreign vessels and told the captains that they would rather protect a *foreign* vessel than attack her. Not only this, but when it was represented to these men that they were preventing vessels, by their presence, from filling up, they moved down the river, and it was there that the *Kestrel* fell in with them. Somebody will get about $10,000 for the *Kestrel's* work. During her absence our trade was stopped, and is likely to be so again, in consequence of another daring robbery committed by the Cantonese. A number of them attacked a lot of inland boats, the other night, killed six or seven men, and wounded about twenty more; this is the second *daring* robbery committed on the *river* within the last fortnight. The native authorities are helpless, and the chances are, our trade will be stopped in a day or two, and we shall have trouble. There is a fine field here for gun-boats to distinguish themselves without going to Wanchew, and killing men who were evidently inclined to be *friendly with foreigners*. The next lot of helpless foreign vessels that are caught in an out-of-the-way bay may not fare so well as those did at Wanchew, and they will have to thank the parties who enticed the *Kestrel* down there, for any attack that may be made on them.

From a Correspondent.

Chusan, *August 5th*, 1860.

I regret to say that Mr. Palmer, the Engineer of H. M. gun-boat *Kestrel*, died on the 30th ulto. Bad news travels fast, so you may have heard of the sad occurrence before this reaches you. He was not aware, when blown up on board the piratical lorcha at Wan-chew, how severe the injuries were which he then received. From first to last he seems to have suffered no pain, which was one bad sign, and to have laboured under the *impression that he would be well in a day or two.* He leaves a widow and family to deplore his loss. The funeral, which was a military one, took place in the evening of the 30th and it was attended by a large proportion of the force here, naval and military, French and English.

Our English letters of May 26th arrived on the 2nd of August to our intense surprise. It seems rather curious that there should be later news on board all the war-ships in these waters. The naval authorities can sort their letters at Shanghai; the post-office authorities cannot. The letters for the land force at Chusan are like the steam leg one reads of in German history, they *will* go to the North, to Pecheli, and the Pei-ho, and nothing can possibly stop them. A facetious correspondent at Ta-lien-hwan has treated me to a picture of the northern pig. The portrait may amuse your readers. They (our pigs) are quite a different kind of porcus to your Chusan grunter. Your pig is a big-bellied pig, with a wrinkled snub nose flattened into his face, and with eyes squeezed up much like a Chinaman's eyes, or those of a person wishing to counteract the effect of too strong a glare. Our pig is a lanky, meagre looking individual, black, or rather dun black, very much like a distressed methodist parson out of place, in very seedy black attire. His nose is a long nose and extends before him for about a *foot*, tapering to a snout and resembling a funnel. He is not an inviting animal by any means, and would be the least likely kind of 'chow-chow' to tempt the appetite of a dyspeptic.

A fire broke out in a fire-work manufactory at Tinghai about noon on the 4th, when several houses were burned to the ground. Fortunately the whole of the gun-powder did not blow up, or the consequences might have been most disastrous. Through the strenuous exertions of the inhabitants who brought oceans of water to the spot, aided by our small but active corps of military police, the fire was eventually extinguished, and the city saved from destruction.

The commissariat cattle still die daily, and three mandarins have been induced, in a pecuniary way, to chin-chin joss in order that the disease may be stayed. The belief that the oxen are poisoned by some one hostile to the compradores who have obtained the contract from the Government, gains ground. The oxen which are the property of the farmers here are healthy enough, and the mysterious disorder appears to be confined to the region of the Tartar play ground. If foul play should be discovered I trust the instigators of the mischief will be severely punished.

A meeting was held this morning at the British Consulate to take into consideration the desirability of forming a volunteer corps to assist in the defence of this settlement. The question whether there was a necessity for the formation of a corps was negatived, but after some remarks by Messrs. Hamilton, Reid and Whitlow, it was resolved to refer the question to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Webb, Whittall, Antrobus, Reid, Whitlow, &c. We hope their conclusion will be speedily come to, as danger is drawing closer every hour. We were glad to see that the opinion was pretty unanimous, that the danger existed in the settlement itself, and not outside. The rule adopted in dangerous times in Hongkong of not allowing Chinese to go about after a certain hour might be adopted with advantage here. As for the question of raising a volunteer corps, we have only to remark that if a rising takes place, every hong will find foes in its own servants, who will without doubt take advantage of any consternation to plunder whatever they can lay their hands *on*. Let every one first take care that his house is well guarded within, before he ventures to leave it to meet foes in the street. But we have every confidence in the Committee, and rest assured that they will come to no conclusion until the subject has been discussed in every form.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW WORK BY KAN-WANG, COUSIN OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF.

This work embraces among a series of papers, religious and political, one upon the reformation of customs, one upon laws, and another upon customs.

i. Reformation of Customs.

(Fung-Fung.)

In reforming popular customs there is a danger that the people may not consent to change old customs, or follow new ones.

Matters that need reformation arise from men's ignorance and misapprehension and the effects of habits. It is therefore hard to carry through a reformation quickly. But it may be gradually accomplished by the force of example in those who hold the government.

For example, the practice in China among the men of allowing the nails to grow long, and among the women of bandaging the feet; the belief in lucky and unlucky days; the customs of unnecessary civility; of writing literary essays of no use or importance; of training birds and crickets to fight; of wearing rings, bracelets, and other ornaments of gold and jade, powder for the complexion and so forth, are all to be regarded as contemptible, proud or extravagant.

It would not be easy to prevent these things by a prohibition, and yet if they are not checked, they tend to deteriorate public morality.

Let then those who hold high official positions, regard these practices as shameful, and express contempt and anger at them, and the people will give them up, without its being needful to inflict punishment, or expressly to forbid them.

If the people establish good institutions, such as hospitals for the sick, churches (lipai tang), schools, orphan and other asylums, those in office should visit and encourage them. If not established, decrees should be issued to establish them. This is the way to promote the improvement of national customs.

Slanders, calumnies, and envy come from narrowness of mind, and imperfection in laws and popular manners. When there are public or individual wrongs the complaints of the people will find a voice.

Stage plays, nunneries and monasteries, priests and nuns, are evils to be remedied. The method of removing them is to appoint pastors (muh sï) and officers of instruction, to inform and renovate the people, kindly guide them, candidly warn them, and apply their efforts to remove their errors.

China has hitherto been accustomed to hold in high esteem certain things, which really encourage pride and extravagance, for example, poetry, painting, and the beauty of art, with gold and precious stones.

These are not all to be regarded as of no value, but they deserve only a lower sort of esteem. Those things which belong to the order most highly to be esteemed, are God the Heavenly Father, Christ the Heavenly Brother, and the Holy Spirit, *three persons in one substance*. Veneration for and faith in the Trinity, are expressed in voluntary, solemn, and regular worship. By this means the evil heart is corrected, the soul is duly valued, ignorance is removed, and natural gifts and virtues are brought into exercise.

Things that belong to the second order of value are the useful. Steamers, locomotive engines, clocks and watches, the electric telegraph, thermometers, barometers, dials, telescopes, sextants, revolving rifles, globes, and photographic apparatus, are of this kind, and they make our knowledge more extensive and accurate. The construction of these requires art of the noblest kind, and the admiration they inspire is not to be classed with the amusements of women and children.

In regard to the prevailing Chinese religions, the Buddhist and Tauist reduce everything to emptiness and chaos, and their falsity is manifest. The literati try to find the happy mean, but they do not know the limitation of human strength. None of these religions can be compared with the gospel, the true doctrine, in which the punishments of divine justice, combined with the pardons of infinite mercy, join without disharmony in the mediatorial work of Christ. The religion of Jesus removes men's ignorance, comforts them in grief, enlarges their wisdom, and corrects their moral life. If men can deeply receive the benefits of the gospel into their hearts, they will subdue their passions and clear their minds. Only the disciples of Christ, and the children of God can do so. Human power unaided is not enough. There must be the renewing power of the Holy Spirit to effect this. J. E.

QUESTIONS RECENTLY ADDRESSED TO THE KAN WANG, WITH THE ANSWERS.

Q. 1. The visions of the chief:—When? How many? In what light does *he* regard them? What do *you* think of them?

A. His visions are two. In the year 1837 he imagined that his soul was taken up into heaven, and that the affairs of the celestial world were clearly pointed out to him. God, he says, conferred upon him a sword and a seal, with a commission to conquer and subdue all the imps; (evil spirits, idols, and the Tartars) for the accomplishment of which task, he granted him the cooperation of Jesus and the aid of the angelic host. In 1848, he himself was much distressed, when the Great God, bringing his son Jesus with him, appeared on his behalf to instruct him (the chief) how to sustain the weight of government. The chief makes no pretensions to any other visions. He believes in them as revelations from God to him. The Kan wang (Hung Jen kan) believes them to be real, though he is doubtful as to how they should be understood.

2. *The visions of the Eastern king:*—in what light does the *chief* regard them? What do *you* think of them?

The chief will not allow them to be questioned, and was displeased when the Kan wang presented objections to them. The Kan wang does not believe in them.

3. *Is Yang, the Eastern king now called the* Holy Spirit and the Comforter when written or spoken of?

Yes. The chief has no adequate conception of the Scriptural import of these terms.

4. What does the chief mean by calling himself the natural brother of Christ 同胞弟兄 T'ung pau ti hiung?

His views of the *divine* nature of Christ are *imperfect.* (*We were not told that he disbelieved* in this truth. His error is of a negative rather than of a positive nature). He regards Christ as the greatest of God's messengers, and himself as second only to him; and it is in this light that he believes *himself* to be brother of Christ and God's son. He calls all the ten kings his natural brothers.

5. What are your own views of the Trinity?

The Kan wang's views of this doctrine coincide with those which are generally held by orthodox Christians.

6. What is the precise idea attached to the practice of presenting meats, tea, &c. as offerings?

They are merely thank-offerings—not propitiatory. The chief is fully aware of their uselessness as a part of divine service. Neither he nor the Kan wang make use of them themselves. He appointed them in accommodation to the crude notions of a people just emerging out of heathenism.

7. What is the precise idea attached to the practice of burning written prayers? Is the practice to be continued?

This practice is explained in the same way as the above. The practice is disapproved of, and will in course of time be given up. At the end of a prayer prepared by the Kan wang for general distribution among the soldiers, he says,—"Let each man have a copy of this prayer; after using, it should not be burnt."

8. Polygamy?

Polygamy is practised. The chief is aware that it is anti-Christian. The Eastern king has the principal hand in introducing it. The Kan wang himself has been obliged to give up his scruples on this point and has become a polygamist.

9. Is the separation of the sexes still continued?

It was a temporary expedient, and has been given up.

10. The Sabbath:—is it observed? How?

The Sabbath is observed by assembling at midnight for prayer and praise. When peace is restored, the Sabbath is to be observed strictly. It is kept on Saturday.

* ("The Chinese reckon twenty-eight constellations in their Zodiac, one of which is attached to each day throughout the year. Four of these, namely, the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th regularly occur on the Christian Sabbath, and are used by the Christian Chinese to specify that day. It is worthy of observation that the insurgents in their Calendar have always made the Sabbath to fall on the above-mentioned days; but by some strange mistake, they have made all the days of the twenty-eight constellations and of the sixty horary characters, to fall one day earlier than that specified in the imperial Calendar and observed by the other Chinese. The consequence is that the rebels actually keep their Sabbath on Saturday. On this being pointed out to them by Mr. Meadows, they said it was a mistake." *Dr. Medhurst.* The Kan wang stated the very same thing, and that they do not designedly keep the *Seventh* day.)

11. Is the ordinance of the Lord's supper observed? How? Is wine used?

It is not observed, and is not known among them. Wine is not used in any of their religious observances and the private use of it is strictly forbidden by law.

12. Baptism:—How administered? Is it repeated? By whom administered?

It is administered by sprinkling, which is followed by washing the chest. Not rigidly observed at present, though such was the case at the commencement of the *movement*. It cannot be repeated. Any one may baptize.

13. The Scriptures:—What parts have you printed and published? In what light are they regarded?

The whole Bible has been printed and published. They are regarded as of supreme authority. The chief reads them diligently and has committed large portions to memory. He also enjoys reading the Rev. Mr. Burns's translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

14. Among the six Festivals that which occurs on the 21st of the 2d month is commemorative of the accession to the throne of the Heavenly Brother and of the T'ien wang. What does this mean?

It is an attempt to make the time of the Saviour's crucifixion agree with that of the T'ien wang's accession to his dignity. The Kan wang stated to his relative that he had formerly heard from Mr. Hamberg that the Jewish passover occurred on the 24th. The T'ien wang insisted on adopting the 21st, because the Chinese characters, for two, ten, and one, together make up the character chu, lord.

15. What do you mean by the expression Kiang-fan "descend into the world," as applied to the T'ien wang.

It means nothing more than natural birth, with a divine commission. The chief uses the same phrase in speaking of the birth of our Saviour. He was not aware till recently of the preexistence or of the proper deity of our Lord.

16. Do you desire to have missionaries to teach your people? Would you like to have some elementary work prepared by missionaries.

We desire to have missionaries and would be thankful for a small collection of prayers for the use of the soldiers. Should missionaries come to Nanking, chapels will be built for them, and they will be allowed to teach and carry on their work in their own way, and according to their own views.

17. Is your book, Tsï cheng sin pien, of which we have received manuscript copies, approved by the T'ien wang? Is it to be printed?

It has been corrected by the T'ien wang himself, and he approves of its being printed. The passages which he has altered are chiefly those which speak of God as immaterial. The words which represent God as not material have been erased by the T'ien wang. The Chung wang has promised to print the book at Suchen.

18. Is the phraseology employed by you in the above-mentioned work to be henceforth adopted by the T'ai p'ing dynasty?

The T'ien wang has not consented to change the phraseology to which he has been accustomed, and which has been hitherto employed in the books and documents of the dynasty. The T'ien wang uses Chen shen, Shang ti, and T'ien fu for God, while the Kan wang objects to the first of these terms, on the ground that the words chen, true, and kia, false, cannot be affirmed of shen. The T'ien wang, said his cousin, is unwilling to abandon terms, the use of which he learned from Mr. Roberts.

19. What is the state of religion at present among the adherents of the T'ai p'ing party?

It has deteriorated considerably. The Kan wang observed this on arriving at Nanking. Even among the Kwangsi men there is less religious warmth than there was at the beginning of the movement. The Kan wang has printed a prayer for distribution among his men.

20. Have any new books been recently published?

The Kan-wang gave the missionaries who visited him copies of (1) 行軍總要 Hing kiün tsung yau, a military work, published in 1855; (2) 醒世文 Sing shï wen, published in 1858, urging the Chinese nation to accept the religion and politics of the T'ai p'ing dynasty; (3) Calendar of 1860, prepared by seven kings, and prefaced by two edicts of the T'ien wang; (4) 資政新編 Tsï cheng sin pien, by the Kan wang; and (5) 天媽天嫂辨正 T'ien ma Tien sau pien cheng, an apology in manuscript by the same author for a part of the visions of the T'ien wang.

Between the years 1855 and 1858 three other authorized books are mentioned in the most recent list, of which copies were not obtained.

21. Is there any regulation requiring Confucian and other books to be destroyed?

No.

22. Is the T'ien wang preparing a new history of China?

He is correcting the history of the country according to his own views, for the use of the princes and the court.

23 What is the present extent of your territory, and the position of your kings?

The assistant king, Shïh ta k'ai, has taken Ch'eng tu, the capital of Sï chwen, and resides there at present. He is also subjugating Kwangsi and Yünnan. Several myriads of Kwangsi men have recently joined him. He has also 40,000 or 50,000 Miau tsï in his army.

The Ying wang (flourishing king) has gone to Hwei cheu, to conquer that part of Ngan hwei province.

The Chung wang has recently acquired great influence through his success in conquering the province of Kiang su (to be called in future Su fuh 蘇福).

There is to be a new division of the country into twenty-one provinces. The word *fu* in the names of cities is to be replaced by *kiun*.

The kings are eleven in all, including the T'ien wang and two of his nephews, (ii. and iii.)

i. T'ien wang 天王.

ii. Successor of the western king 俏有和 Siau yeu ho.

iii. Successor of eastern king 俏有福 Siau yeu fuh.

iv. Kan wang 干王 Hung jen kan.

v. Yih wang 翼王 Shïh tah k'ai.

vi. Ying wang 英王 Ch'en yuh c'heng 陳玉成.

vii. Chung wang 忠王 Li sieu ch'eng 李秀成.

viii. Tsan wang 贊王 Mung teh ngen 蒙得恩.

ix. Shï wang 侍王 Li shï hien 李世賢.

x. Fu wang 輔王 Yang fu t'sing 楊輔清.

xi. Chang wang 章王 Lin shau chang 林紹璋.

The following are the names of official ranks, under that of Wang, king or prince: 掌率 Chang shuh, 主將 Chu tsiang, 義 I, 安 Ngan, 福 Fuh, 燕 Yen, 豫 Yü, 侯 Heu, 相 Siang, 檢點 Kien tien, 指揮 Chi hwei, 將軍 Tsiang kiün, 總制 Tsung chi, 監軍 Kien kiün.

24. Do the other kings, and especially the T'ien-wang, accept your views of social and political improvements?

They are at one on this point. The proposition to introduce European improvements, railroads, steam-power and the like, is looked on with great favour by the T'ien-wang in particular. He was highly pleased with the memorials on these and similar subjects, presented by his cousin on his arrival at Nanking in 1859, and insisted in consequence on his accepting the duties of chief in the administration, the post formerly filled by the eastern king.

25. Did you meet with difficulties in reaching Nanking?

He was, he said, in all about a year on the way. On arriving at King teh chen in Kiangsi, he was not allowed to pass. He then went to Kieu kiang, and from that city ascended the Kiang to Hupeh, where he spent four months with a friend. He then came down the river to Nanking in a trading boat. He went on board one of the vessels in Lord Elgin's expedition, hoping to meet Mr. Wade, with whom he was formerly acquainted. Failing in this, he entrusted to a Chinese letters to foreign friends at Shanghai and Hongkong, which were duly received.

26. Does the T'ien wang determine all state matters.

Yes; but on most affairs not connected with religion he looks with contempt, remarking that they are "things of this world," and not "heavenly things," (t'ien t'sing). He often approves of memorials and propositions of a "worldly" kind at a glance, and without careful examination.

27. Is ancestral worship abolished?

Yes, among those who form the nucleus of the movement, the old Kwangsi adherents. The "new brethren" are not particularly informed of the prohibition of ancestral worship, for the present.

28. Does the T'ien wang hold materialistic views of God?

Yes, and does not brook contradiction on this point.

☞ *See Supplement.*

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

July ARRIVED.
13,—Kestrel, (H. M. g-b.), Huxham, Shanghai.
21,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrme, Shanghai.
22,—Melbourne, (Br. bq.),——, Amoy.
24,—Goldfinder, (Siam bq.),——, Shanghai.
24,—Maria, (Port. str.), Sullivan, Shanghai.
30,—Melita, (Am. sch.), Stratton, Amoy.
30,—Gem, (Br. bg.), ——, Wangchow.
30,—St. George. (Siam. bq.), Davies, Amoy.
30,—Georges, (Fr. bq.), ——, Singapore.
30,—Favorite, (Siam. bq.), ——, Amoy.
31,—Yangtsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Shanghai.
Aug.
3,—Kestrel, (H. M. Gun-boat), Blake, Chusan.

July DEPARTED.
20,—Kestrel, (H. M. g-b.), Huxham, Cruise.
21,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrme, Shanghai.
24,—Ora, (Ham. bq.), Peters, Chinchew.
Aug.
1,—Yangtsze, (Am. str.). Dearborn, Hongkong.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Melbourne, (Br. bg.), Lancaster, (Br. bq.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.).

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

July ARRIVED.
5,—Witch of the Seas, (Br. bq.), Baxter, H'kong.
7,—Medina, (Br. sh.), Macdonald, Hongkong.
7,—Neva, (Br. sch.), ——, Shanghai.
7,—Krimpner, (Dt. sh.), Ourehaud, Rotterdam.
10,—Azof, (H. M. char. str.), Gaby, Nagasaki.
12,—Don Joao I., (H. M. F. M. corv.), Marques, Shanghai.
July DEPARTED.
11,—Azof, (H. M. char. str.), Gaby, Chefoo, *vid* Nagasaki.
11,—Forest Eagle, (Br. sh.), Howard, do. do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nassau, (——), (Br. sh.), Medina. (Br. sh.) Witch of the Seas, (Br. bq.), Neva, (Br. sch.), Walmer Castle, (——), Don Joao I., (Por. corv.), Krimpner, (Dt. sh.), Jelion, (——), 3 Japanese men-of-war.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

476—History of England, by J. A. Froude vols. 5 & 6.
735—Humboldt's Letters to Von Ense.
1283—Travels in East Africa, by Dr. Krape.
1965—Cousin Stella, 3 vols.
1966—The first born, by author of "My Lady," 3 vols.
1967—The Dennes of Daundelyonn, 3 vols.
1968—Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope, [3 vols.
1969—Sir Rohans Ghost, 1 vol.
1970—A lady in her Own right, by Westland Marston.
2383—Byelanes and Downs of England, by Sylvanus.
2384—"Stonehenge" on The Dog. [ing Rifle.
2385— do. The Shot Gun and Sport-
2386— do. British Rural Sports.
2387— do. The Greyhound.
2388—Wild Sports in India, by Capt. Shakespear.
2389—Friends for the fireside.
2390—Artist and Craftsman.
2590—St. Paul's Epistles, by Dr. Jewett, 2 vols.
Magazines and Reviews for June.
Shanghai, 2d August, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
Aug 3	Pursuit	A. bark	603	Sanford	Kanagawa	July 11	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 3	Matanzas	A. bark	427	Bennett	Swatow	.. —	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 3	Ocean Mail	B. ship	630	Adam	London	Apr 14	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 3	Leonie	Fr. sh	437	Lebesque	Toulon	Mar 14	do	H I M Government
.. 3	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Corbett	Hongkong	July 27	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 3	Imogen	B. brig	195	Buxey	Nagasaki	.. 11	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Razboynik [H I R M	disp. bt		De Rattkoff	Singapore			
.. 4	Fama Filipina	Sp. sh.	800	Ganea	Manila	July 19	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Koh-i-noor	B. bark	303	Summerson	Fuchau	.. —	Tea & Sun	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 5	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Kanagawa	.. —	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 5	Amiral Baudin	Fr. sh.	502	Le Forestier	Marseilles			Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 5	Sultan	A. ship			Cardiff	Apr 6	Coals	H I M Government
.. 5	Phantom	A. ship	1174	Sargent	New York	.. 27	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 5	Cambalu	B. ship	499	Frazer	Liverpool	.. 4	do	Jarvie, Thorburn & Co
.. 5	Reinhardt	Bre. sh	637	Timmermann	Singapore	July 18	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Mountain Wave	A. ship	633	Hardy	Swatow	.. —	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 6	Wagoola	B. ship	549	Porrett	London	Apr 19	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 6	Isaac Bell*				Cardiff	.. 10	Coals	Order
.. 6	Emma	B. schr	110	Woodeman	*Put back*		Sun., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 7	White Falcon	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Toulon		Coals	H I M Government
.. 7	Lady F. Hastings	B. bark	659	German	Hull	Jan 12	do	H I M Government
.. 7	Melbourne	Ha. bk	370	Yessen	Hongkong	Aug 1	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Progressive Age	A. brig	296	Holmes	*Put back*		Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 8	Horizon	A. ship	1666	Reed	Liverpool	Mar 13	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Revere	A. ship			Cardiff	Apr 4	do	H I M Government
.. 8	Torrent	A. ship						Order
.. 8	Maria	Por. str	95	Sullivan	Ningpo	Aug —	Tea & Silk	Gilman and Co
.. 10	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	River Amoor	July 1	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	San Francisco	Ha. bk	404	Stoltenbeckey	do	.. 6	do	Slemssen and Co
.. 10	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Nagasaki		do	Howard and Co

* Wrecked on the North Bank.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Aug 3	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atkin	Hkong & M'cao	Tea & Sun	Dent and Co
.. 3	Wanderer	A. schr	172	West	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Peregrina	N.G. sch			North		Order
.. 3	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	do	•	H I M Government
.. 5	Emma	B. schr	110	Woodeman	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 5	Progressive Age	A. brig	296	Holmes	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Indianola	Bre. sch	189	Tiedemann	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Ville de Dieppe	Fr. ship	940	Rousseau	North	Ballast	H I M Government
.. 5	Sportsman	A. ship	626	Thompson	Nagasaki	do	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 8	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Chusan		
.. 10	Razboynik [H I R M	disp. bt		De Rattkoff	Gulf of Pechelli		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Consignees	Destination	Intended despatch
Amiral Baudin	Aug 5	Fr. sh.	502	Le Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Chefoo	
Anglo-Saxon	July 20	B. ship	765	Laird	Wm. Hargreaves		
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Auguste & Meline	July 29	Bre. bk	304	Harten	Siemssen and Co		
Avalanche	July 23	B. ship	692	Stott	James Hooper		
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	16th inst
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Cambalu	Aug 5	B. ship	499	Frazer	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Carin	June 19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	Aug 2	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Charlotte Ann	July 21	B. bark	435	Good	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	14th inst
Charmer	June 13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Clovis	June 18	Fr. sh.	674	Lambarine	Vaucher, Frères	Swatow	Imdt.
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Halling	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	Early
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Egle	July 27	Fr. bk	431	Carbonel	Vaucher, Frères		
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	434	Janus	Vaucher, Frères		
Emma	Aug 6	B. schr	110	Woodeman	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Emperor	July 7	B. bark	337	Hodson	H I M Government	*Unknown*	cld 2d
Fama Filipina	Aug 4	Sp. sh.	800	Ganea	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	To-day
Formosa	July 28	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	17th inst
Friendship	July 31	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
G. B. Carr	June 25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	568	Sissul	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	Early
Granada	Aug 10	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greta	Aug 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Grietswold	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	Siemssen and Co		
Gustaf	June 24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Frazar and Co		
Ida	June 24	Rus. bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Imogen	Aug 3	B. brig	195	Buxey	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Julie	July 30	Bre. bk	372	Burhorn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady F. Hastings	Aug 7	B. bark	659	German	H I M Government		•
Leonie	Aug 3	Fr. sh.	437	Lebesque	H I M Government		
Livingston	July 27	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co	*Unknown*	cld 8th
Lochlomond	Aug 2	B. ship	533	Morrison	Turner and Co		
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Maria	Aug 8	Por. str	95	Sullivan	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Mary R. Mitford	June 29	B. bark	519	Leadley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Matanzas	Aug 3	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co		
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1366	Johnson	H I M Government		
Melbourne	Aug 7	Ha. bk	370	Yessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	July 24	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Moneka	July 21	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mountain Wave	Agu 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nabob	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Neva	Aug 5	B. schr	133	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Ningpo	cld 10th
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Omar Pascha	July 31	B. bark	398	Perkins	Order		
Oriental	July 11	B. bark	500	Macey	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	cld 4th
Palembang	Aug 2	B. bark	549	Morrison	A. R. Tilby		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Prins Hendrik	July 11	Du. bk	340	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Progressive Age	Aug 7	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pursuit	Aug 3	A. bark	603	Sanford	Fletcher and Co		
Reinhardt	Aug 5	Bre. sh	637	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship			H I M Government		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co		
San Francisco	Aug 10	Ha. bk	404	Stoltenbeckey	Siemssen and Co		
Sea Witch	Aug 3	B. bark	373	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Senator	July 13	N.O. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Stad Enschede	July 31	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	Early
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hatchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Sultan	Aug 5	A. ship			H I M Government		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship			Order		
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co		
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 6	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	H I M Government		
William Mitchell	July 6	B. ship	610	Riddock	Holliday, Wise and Co	Swatow	cld 7th
Zingari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrme	Jardine, Matheson and Co		

[79 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Dragonne	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galey	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Nyalsnick	H I R M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Solivanoff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Thor, 12th Mar.; Beemah, 26th Apr.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; Florence, 23d do.; and Sir Isaac Newton, 31st do.
Liverpool—Pleiades, 14th Mar.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Queen of May, 14th Apr.; Kate Carnie, and Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do; Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Aerolite, 1st June; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th do.; and Spiridion, 9th do.
Cardiff—Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Magnolia, 22d Apr.; Afilea, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; Gharra, 22d do.; and Merse, 31st do.
Gravesend—Wynaud, 21st Apr. *Newcastle*—Era, 3d Apr. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.
Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Standard, 7th Apr.; and Cleveland.
Bourdeaux—Rosa Droutet, 20th Jan. *Toulon*—Pomone, 15th Mar.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
1853 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 25	none	10	20
1854 Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	15	17	25	27	28	none
1854 Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855 Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 14
1856 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
1857 Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858 Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
1858 Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859 Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
1859 Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860 Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
1860 Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	13,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea* (G.B.)	*Green Tea* (G.B.)	TEA *Total lbs.* (G.B.)	SILK *Total Bales* (G.B.)	*Black Tea* (U.S.)	*Green Tea* (U.S.)	TEA *Total lbs.* (U.S.)	SILK *Total Bales* (U.S.)
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	150
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53			38,664,100	24,303	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,656,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,168
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	53,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,358	1,554

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1859, *to 30th June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,358	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240	....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct*, *and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to date*,

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	TOTAL bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32	......	5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040	......	......	1

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	......	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	......	......	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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29. In the thank offerings, what idea is attached to the three tea-cups placed on the table which serves as an altar?

They refer to the persons in the Trinity. So thought the Kan wang. He had not inquired. The sacrifices were nothing but a temporary substitute for idolatry. He did not make use of them himself. There was much in the T'ai p'ing books which he had not read. He did not feel pleasure in doing so.

30. What is the meaning of the second public festival:—2nd month, 2nd day,—Thanksgiving to the Father?

It is to commemorate the commission of the T'ien wang to destroy the imps and the serpent.

MINUTES *of a Public Meeting of Foreign Renters of Land within the limits, held at H. B. M.'s Consulate at Shanghai, on the 7th of August,* 1860.

Present,—Thos. Taylor Meadows, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Messrs. R. Hamilton and J. Whitlow, Members of the Municipal Council, Messrs. J. Dow, C. Thorne, H. G. Hollingworth, D. D. Lewin, E. Webb, J. Rothwell, J. Coutts, R. Reid, J. Whittall, H. Hancock, J. Mackellar, W. Bryan, J. Batt, F. Carter, R. Sillar, H. Dent, F. Loureiro, J. L. Man, C. Wilson, J. Maclean, R. Antrobus, A. Cushny, and T. Walsh.

Thos. Taylor Meadows, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, as the senior Consul present, took the chair, and opened the Meeting by reading the Notification issued by him on the 23d July, pointing out the resolutions that this meeting would be called upon to consider.

Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Municipal Council, then stated:—With reference to the first resolution proposed, that there was a gentleman highly recommended, and with very considerable experience, now in Shanghai, who would be able to assume at once the office of Secretary, if the proposal met the assent of the Meeting.

As regarded the second proposal, he believed there was some considerable misconception. The fact was, that the revenue, according to the Estimate given by last Council, was *from* Land and

House tax,.................... Tls.	10,500
and from Wharfage Dues, which were held in trust for the subscribers to the Bund Loan, ...	12,500
in all,............	23,000
While the Estimated expenditure,—	
was then, for Police, ...	10,500
and for Roads, &c., ...	4,900
in all, ...	15,400

While of debts no less than 7,600 were promised to be paid off. Since then the expenditure had been increased by the extention of the Police,

at a cost of about, ...	3,500
while the salary of the Secretary would be a further charge of about,......................	3,000

The revenues by the re-assessment of the Chi*nese part of the Settlement*, had been increased by about Tls. 2,500. The licensing scheme, owing to a difficulty arising from a point of jurisdiction between the English and French Consuls, had been delayed, but from that they might expect about 4,000 more, though it was impossible to speak positively of the out-turn of a new tax. If therefore the maximum of the proposed new loan were called up, the debt on the community would be increased not by 10,000 but by 10,000 less 7,600, or 2,400 taels only, under any circumstances, while there was no immediate occasion apparent at present to call up the whole account. He thought, however, that as the Council were now increasing their executive, and would be in a position to grapple with the arrears of work in western and more neglected parts of the settlement, that it would be desirable that some funds should be at their disposal; for the ground was year by year becoming *more* covered with Chinese houses, and further delay would entail only further heavy expense, and while no doubt the owners of property should, and in most cases would, very freely contribute to such improvements, if the Council did not take the initiative in the matter, there was great danger that the opportunity of keeping open communication throughout the *foreign settlement* would be irretrievably lost.

He had been at some pains to estimate the probable cost of the roads proposed in the Council's report, and considered that the road from the Yang-king Pang to the Soochow creek might be well carried out at an expense of not more than Tls. 5,000 to the community. This work he considered the most essential, as at present all the roads running Westward came to an end either in Chinese roads, impassable by any wheeled carriage, or ran into the Race-course, which was private property; and opening up the Western end of the different roads running from the Bund, must indirectly increase the value of the property, and to the increase in the value of taxable property, the community must look for the increase of their revenue.

Proposed by Mr. Whittall, seconded by Mr. Reid.—That the Municipal Council be authorized *to engage* a Secretary at a salary of Sh. Tls. 200 a month (with apartments.)

Mr. Antrobus wished to know the proposed expense of the apartments, as on a late occasion he had heard £500 a year mentioned as the probable amount, and he considered that some limit ought to be drawn within that sum, which if added to the salary of *£800*, would raise the total to the heavy charge of £1,300.

Mr. Hamilton, replied that such a proposal had at one time been under consideration, but no such expense was at present necessary. He was sure, neither Mr. Antrobus nor the community would wish that apartments unsuitable to the occupation of a gentleman should be offered. House-room was extremely scarce in the settlement at present, and he might have to pay rather what he must, than what he would, but every care would be taken to save needless expense to the public.

Mr. Maclean, thought that the best way to arrange the question would be to increase the salary of Tls. 200, and let the Secretary find his own house. Tls. 50 per mensem was suggested as an addition, and the amended resolution proposed by Mr. Maclean, and seconded by Mr. Webb, that a Secretary should be engaged at 250 taels per month, without further allowances, was passed unanimously.

H. M. Consul then read the 2d Resolution, which was formally proposed by Mr. Hamilton and seconded by Mr. Whitlow.—"That the Municipal Council be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding 10,000 Taels, granting as security a lien on the wharfage dues, similar, subject to, and to succeed that given as security for the Bund loan."

Mr. Whittall observed that Mr. Hamilton had spoken of Tls. 5,000 as the probable expense of the roads, and yet Tls 10,000 were asked for. He did not clearly understand where the proposed roads were to be made, and wished to have the matter more fully explained.

Mr. Hamilton replied by pointing out the main direction they would take, but said that it was impossible to trace them out exactly at present, as the comparative advantages of different similar lines could only be tested by actual experiment. It would be in such details that the Secretary would be of so much use, and would save the Community from the most excessive charges of the large contractors by a better organization. Another work to be borne in mind was the recovery of the right of way along the Souchow Creek, with the view of ultimately carrying the Bund round by the Souchow Creek.

The rights of the Municipal Council had to some extent been gradually lost, and in some instances it would be impossible to recover them, but much might be done he hoped by judicious and moderate expenditure. If the Resolution were not passed, he with his brother members could go on as they had previously done, but he would resign his post at the end of the year with great dissatisfaction, not having been enabled to carry on the needful work requisite to keep pace with the growth of the settlement.

Mr. Whittall remarked, that to carry the Bund round the settlement, would be a very serious undertaking, in fact he questioned if some of these proposed improvements would turn out so advantageous as was expected.

H. M.'s Consul here observed that there was no mention made of roads at all in the resolution under discussion, though it was pretty well known why the money was wanted.

After some further discussion it was proposed by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Walsh. "That this meeting approves of the proposal conveyed in the address of the Chairman of the Municipal Council to carry out a system of leading thoroughfares, through the Chinese portion of the settlement, and authorises them to proceed with the work so far as it can be done without incurring a serious excess of expenditure over the current income of the year." Passed by a majority of 5 votes.

After some discussion Mr. Hamilton said that the plans of the Municipal Council having been explained as fully as from the nature of the proposals they could be in the printed report submitted to the last meeting of 16th June, he had not now troubled them so much in detail, but the proposals were the same, but it did not follow that all the improvements which were desirable should be carried out, if the Community were so much averse to expenditure, and only the most needful would be entered upon; and a portion of the money called up, which the Municipal Council might be empowered to raise. They had no desire to call up money, unless great and decided advantages could be secured by its expenditure, but having now obtained an efficient working staff to grapple with arrears, they *thought it would be unwise that the Council* should be entirely without funds at command.

Mr. Webb here pointed out that when the ground in the Foreign Settlement was first occupied, the original proprietors gave up portions of their land necessary for roads, and constructed them; and when the Municipal Council was established, it was for the purpose of keeping these roads in order, building jetties, managing the police, &c., by which the public were benefitted, and which they could not object to pay for; but he did not conceive it was the duty of the Municipal Council to buy land and Chinese houses in order to make new roads, thereby taxing the present community for the the advantage of individual proprietors, or for that of the future residents; and that when foreigners had actually acquired the land on the site of the proposed roads, and made them, he thought it then would be time enough for the Municipal Council to take them in hand, and keep them in order. The lines of the proposed roads were not clearly defined, but, so far as he could understand them, he much doubted whether they could be made for the sum mentioned.

Much discussion here took place as to the object of the Municipal Council, and whether it was justified *in actually buying land to make* roads.

Mr. Antrobus agreed with Mr. Whittall that it was very desirable to avoid, as much as possible, generalizing, and to get the actual particulars. He could not understand what it was exactly that Mr. Hamilton proposed; for at a former meeting, he talked of making three different roads, and now he proposed only one; besides which, he incidentally introduced the idea of another road all round the settlement. It would be a great advantage that the meeting should be correctly informed of the real object for which the loan was requested. Besides this, there was another matter he wished to allude to. Mr. Hamilton, had in speaking of ways and means, alluded to a considerable source of revenue, viz., the licence fees, as not being available, and only so through some difficulty as to jurisdiction on the part of one of the Treaty Consuls. Would H. M.'s Consul be good enough to inform the meeting whether there was any hope of removing these obstacles, which it was so desirable to remove within a moderate time, so that the Municipal Council might have their revenues increased by the fees.

H. M. Consul rose in reply, and explained that the difficulty arose *from the French Consul* being debarred by his instructions to act with the United States and British Consuls, and yet not feeling at liberty to withdraw definitively from all share in Municipal affairs. H. M.'s Consul stated that this difficulty had arisen in 1855; and had formed since his own assumption of office a considerable impediment in the transaction of the settlement business.

Mr. Reid, There did not seem to be much difference of opinion about the necessity of having some system of roads through the Chinese portion of the settlement, and although the course *explained* by Mr. Webb was no doubt the correct one, and that which had hitherto been followed, he thought it was now too late to secure the road desired on that principle alone; the settlement had advanced too far without its progress being sufficiently watched. He agreed however with those who objected to the large credit asked by *the* Municipal Council, *when their plans were* still so immature, but he did not think such a loan as they asked authority to raise would be required. He had been looking into the state of the finances of the Municipality, and he thought them more flourishing than the statement made by the Chairman of the Municipal Council seemed to intimate; in that statement the cash balance of about Tls. 3,500, with which the year began, had been overlooked, and he learned from the treasurer that the balance of the wharfage dues for 1859, collected this year, had realised about Tls. 1,200 more than the estimate made by the previous Council, and the Foreign House and land taxes this year should realize Tls. 6,000, instead of Tls. 4,000, because the taxes for the last half of 1859 had not been collected till this year. These three items would yield more than enough to provide the outlay on the proposed roads estimated by the Chairman of the Council, while according to his *statement the income for the year* (in which these items had not been taken into account) would cover even the increased expenditure arising from the engagement of a Secretary, provided the licensing scheme could be put into operation, and from the remarks of the Consul there seemed to be reason to expect that this would be accomplished.

The difficulties in the way of carrying out the licensing scheme were then further discussed, a letter from Mr. Edan the French Consul, written some years back, was read, stating his objections to take any step in the arrangements of the Municipal Council, but yet was not justified in entirely withdrawing himself.

After some conversation it was proposed by Mr. Antrobus, seconded by Mr. Webb.—"That as it appears from the statement of the ways and means of the Municipal Council, as given to the meeting by Mr. Hamilton, that a considerable source of revenue, viz:—License Fees,—cannot be made effective owing to some question of jurisdiction on the part of the French Consul, this meeting considers it advisable to *record* its hope that the officers of Great Britain and the United States may find the means, in concert with him, of obviating the objections at present entertained by the French Consul." Passed unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

For North-China Herald.

REASONS FOR OBJECTING TO A PART OF THE WORDING OF THE CHINESE TEXT OF THE TOLERATION ARTICLE IN THE AMERICAN TREATY.

MR. EDITOR,—As you express the opinion in your issue of the 19th inst., that "my criticisms *on the Chinese* in which tolerance is conceded" in the American Treaty, appear "rather superfluous," inasmuch as toleration *is* manifestly guaranteed, —will you allow me to state briefly some reasons for a different opinion? Have indeed the *terms* in which toleration is conceded nothing to do with the toleration granted?

1. As far as I am aware, the Chinese text *calling Protestantism, Romanism*, is exceedingly distasteful and unacceptable to protestants here. A manuscript copy of the treaty was obtained last October, for the purpose of publication and distribution among the Chinese at this port. But an examination of the article in which *tolerance is conceded*, threw a damper on the project, which the official printed copy, arriving in February, containing the obnoxious clause, did not remove. If the toleration article had been worded in the Chinese text of the American Treaty like the Chinese text of the English Treaty, doubtless several thousands of copies would have been printed and circulated among the Chinese here already. As it reads, I know of no one who cares about circulating it among the people. I have understood *from very* good authority that strong objections exist among the missionaries at a neighboring port against the Chinese of the treaty relating to this subject. It is, comparatively, a useless, if not positively an injurious article.

2. What is the design of the Chinese text? Obviously to be used among and by the Chinese. But the Chinese converts, as far as my knowledge extends, connected with the Protestant missions at this port, are as indignant at the use of the phrase under animadversion as the foreign missionaries or other Protestants. I have yet to learn that one of the converts is desirous for the circulation of the treaty among their countrymen. Had the text been properly worded they would doubtless approve, and personally and joyfully assist in its circulation. The Protestant converts employed as helpers or catechists have some feeling and knowledge on this subject. The Roman Catholic converts sometimes take occasion to converse with them about Protestantism, and sometimes to deride and denounce them in public as being adherents of a *lieh kiau* (裂教), a Schismatic Religion, or a *sect* which *separated or broke* itself off from Romanism. Is a treaty which concedes toleration in terms offensive to native Christians to be valued *at par?* or at *discount?*

3. The Roman Catholic Priests in China, whether foreign or native, and the lay converts to Romanism, I should infer, would be as dissatisfied with the Chinese text as the Protestant Missonary and the Protestant convert here are I do not speak from positive knowledge as to the sentiments and feelings of Romanists; for I have had no opportunity to ascertain them. But on the face of the thing, and in the nature of the case, they have just as good ground of complaint as the Protestants. Who believes that the Roman Catholics in China or elsewhere approve of calling Protestantism, Romanism? Is it not reasonable to think that they *from their standpoint* regard the Chinese terms referred to with even greater dissatisfaction than does the Protestant? *Will any Roman Catholic favor the public with his views, or the views of Roman Catholics generally, as he understands them, relating to this subject?*

4. The Chinese government for political reasons formerly placed Romanism and Roman Catholic Missionaries under the ban of the Empire. Why should the United States Government teach that Romanism and Protestantism are alike? Do Protestant Missionaries aim at controlling the government of China as did Roman Catholic Missionaries more than two centuries ago? Are they political emissaries of their respective governments? The Chinese suspect that all foreign religious propagandists have ulterior views on the territory of the Empire. Is not the objectionable clause in the American Treaty likely to tend to embroil or involve Protestants in Roman Catholic quarrels on the ground of *identity*,—i. e. in the mind of the Chinese people and government? May it not largely impede the progress and *reception of Protestant Christianity* among this people as well as be a source of great embarrassment and annoyance to future diplomatic negotiators or representatives of foreign lands? Should England or France deny officially or virtually the identity of Protestantism and Romanism what position will the United States Government hold, or what will it do? But I forbear making further suggestions or enquiries under this heading.

5. But the greatest possible reason against the use of the objectionable term, is that it teaches *what is false*. Protestantism cannot truthfully be called Romanism. Every one who is acquainted with the two Religions, knows that there is a vast difference between them. The Romanist priest, recognises and obeys the Pope at Rome as the vicegerent of Christ on the earth, venerates the Cross, worships the Virgin Mary and numerous Saints and images, teaches the use of the rosary, discourages the general circulation of the scriptures among the people, mutilates the decalogue as found in the original Hebrew, (i. e. expunging the 2d and dividing the 10th commandments, thus keeping the requisite number,) does not require that the Sabbath should be observed as a day of rest from secular labor by converts and catechumens, does not open (at least in this port) the doors of his Chapel to the Chinese generally, but only to the initiated, teaches the benefit of penance, &c., &c. The Protestant neither teaches, believes in, nor performs any of these things. He wholly *protests* against them. To say that the two systems of religious faith and practice are the same or similar, though *called* by different names, is manifestly saying what is not true, the United States Government to the contrary notwithstanding. To circulate the Chinese text of the American Treaty, would be to circulate one of the gravest errors, and to teach the Chinese people a most palpable falsehood, so far as the point under remark is concerned.

In a letter dated the 19th instant, I noticed among other things the meaning given by *A Christian Cosmopolite* to the Chinese Characters which I rendered "*pity*." This it is not necessary to repeat.

For these reasons, in my opinion, the remarks made "on the Chinese in which tolerance is conceded" in the American Treaty, in my first letter were neither "superfluous or hypercritical." Let the reader decide. Whether they were expedient or wise, is altogether another question.

I am very glad to see the Chinese text of the French Treaty. I think it much more definite and satisfactory in its general provisions than the Chinese of the other Three Treaties.

I am an advocate of toleration in China and elsewhere of all "religions," "sects," and "denominations."

Hoping that this will be my last letter on this subject, with many thanks for your courtesy in given me so much space.—I am *still*,

AN AMERICAN,
Who is ashamed of the Chinese text of the 29th Article of the New Treaty.

China,———May 26, 1860.

JOTTINGS IN JAPAN, No. II.

KANAGAWA, 12*th July*, 1860.

For the last two months affairs have been in a remarkably quiescent state at this port, and apparently too at Yedo. In politics, no new phase of things has turned up, and the general dullness has not even been relieved by a murder. Trade has fallen off in consequence mainly of the disturbed state of things in China, the principal market, as yet, for the produce of this country. Yet our harbour has not at any time been deserted by foreign vessels. The purchase of horses here for the Chinese war; together with their transport to the Gulf of Pecheli for the use of the French and English forces, has brought a number of ships to Kanagawa from time to time, and there are now several vessels in port that have been chartered by the British government for commissariat purposes. *En passant*, to a plain civilian, it appears that a good many of these pack-horses for the troops will cost the government a pretty round sum by the time they reach the seat of war. It is currently reported that one vessel, chartered at $10,000 a month, has in the course of two months from the time when she was taken up, carried *thirty-five* horses as far as Nagasaki. If this is true, those animals will cost the moderate *sum of somewhere* about $1,000 a head when landed at Chefu or Ta-leën-hwan, or wherever the forces may finally rendezvous. Red tape is an expensive luxury. Merchants cannot afford it, and fortunately for Her Majesty's subjects in Japan, they need not pay more than $30 to $40 for a very respectable nag. Many good saddle-horses are bought for much less than that.

In the absence of local news, I am obliged to resort to facts and statements, which though they may lack the relish of incident and gossip, may nevertheless possess the interest of novelty to those who read these jottings.

As a preliminary step to some inquiries in respect to the resources of Japan, I have taken up a small work in Japanese, which contains a list of all the hereditary princes, together with the annual income of each one's estate, calculated, in koku of rice. A koku is about 333 pounds avoirdupois, and in the following estimates, I have *allowed* $4 as the average value of the koku.

It is well known that the empire is divided into 66 provinces, or departments, and, after the two emperors, is governed by 264 daimios, or hereditary noblemen. From the book above mentioned it appears, that the wealthiest of them, the Lord of Kanza, has an annual income of 1,027,700 koku of rice or $4,110,800. The next in point of wealth is the Lord of Satzuma, whose income reckoned in the same way, amounts to $3,083,200. The next is the Lord of Mutsz' the largest province in Japan, extending from about thirty ri north of Yedo to the northern extremity of Nippon. His annual revenue is given at $2,502,400. Mutsz' comprises within its boundaries sixteen cities, with *shiro*, or fortified citadels, like that of Yedo. There are also, besides the above-named Lord or daimio, seventeen other of less note in the same province, whose aggregate revenue amounts to $6,916,000.

A learned Japanese informs me that the great daimio of Mutsz', styled Sendai Mutsz' no kame, enjoys the unequalled distinction of having three ox-carts in his dominion, that number having been presented to one of his ancestors by the Tenshi or religious emperor. The same informant also assures me that ox-carts are used nowhere else in Japan, except at Yedo and Miako. The reason for this restriction has not transpired. It is to be hoped that Yokohama may become so favoured a spot in this realm, as to be put upon an equal footing with the capitals in respect to the use of ox-carts. Their introduction here would relieve the place of one of its noisy nuisances, the man-carts, whose human propellers expend quite as much breath, and one would think, of their strength too, in their grunting, fuguing, semi-choral vociferations, as they do in the propulsion of their clumsy vehicles.

But to return to the revenue of the daimios. Of the 264 there are four whose individial incomes exceed $2,000,060. After them, there are eight daimios who have incomes of over $1,000,000. The three titular brothers of the Kubo-sama, (emperor at Yedo) have an aggregate revenue of $6,108,000. There are fifty-one daimios whose united incomes amount to *$46,222,640. Of the whole number the poorest* has $40,000 per annum, and the wealthiest $4,110,800 The revenues of all the daimios foots up $71,206,862. The Kubo-sama's revenue is said to be $32,000,000. From time to time portions of the estates of the hereditary nobles have passed into the hands of the Kubo-sama, as a punishment for political offences. The Japanese will never admit that the nobles are ever put to death for a crime. It is, moreover, said that offenders of noble rank are never entirely stripped of their property, but that their heirs are always left something to support the title.

Below the daimios there is a class of persons called Halamoto, who are imperial servants, and who are said to number 80,000. They are such as fill the office of Governors, in various towns throughout the empire, and other posts of honour. Their highest income is 9,900 kohu, or *$739,600, and the lowest 300 kohu, or $1,200.*

It is sufficiently evident from these statistics that Japan is not so poor a country as some have supposed, from the prevalence of plainness and the absence of ostentatious displays of wealth, so marked in this country. There is much wealth here, though perhaps it is less distributed than in most other countries. Our information is not sufficiently extensive to enable us yet to judge of the wealth of the mercantile class, or the mechanics of Japan. We need to know more of the system of land tenure and taxation, to enable us to form a correct opinion respecting the wealth or poverty of the cultivators of the soil. There is evidently much difference in the circumstances of the farmers, to be seen in their houses and granaries, in this vicinity. Doubtless there must be diversity in their resources and property, as everywhere else.

The same informant mentioned before says that some ten or twelve years ago, in the territory of the lord of Kanga, there was a farmer who made himself immensely rich, by smuggling rice off to sea, and transhipping it to Chinese junks that hovered on the west coast to receive it. He was at length detected in his illegal traffic, his property confiscated, and his family and himself *carried* to Yedo, *leaving only his eldest son to* occupy the old homestead, with a small portion of his father's estate, to keep up the name.

PEREGRINUS.

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